GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:8
ANSWERED ON:22.11.2006
SPREAD OF CHOLERA AND MALARIA
Agarwal Shri Dhirendra;Prasad Shri Hari Kewal

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of persons affected/died of malaria and cholera in different States during the last three years including the current year, State-wise ;

(b) Whether the diseases are a result of failure of Public Health System ;

(c) If not, the reasons for the breakout of the diseases ;

(d) Whether cholera/malaria patients are likely to be given any compensation by the Government; and

(e) The steps taken by the Government to eradicate the diseases ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 8 FOR 22ND NOVEMBER, 2006

(a)to(c) : Malaria is a seasonal and outbreak prone disease, spread by Anopheles vector mosquitoes. The occurrence of the disease is related to environmental conditions such as rainfall, temperature, humidity and life style of the people .

Cholera is a water borne disease that can be contained by providing clean water sources and effective sanitation measures.

These diseases are not caused by the failure of the public health system .

The number of persons affected/died due to malaria during last three years in different States/UTs is enclosed at Annexure 1.

State-wise cases and deaths due to Cholera during last three years are enclosed at Annexure-II

(d) There is no provision for giving any compensation to malaria/cholera patients by the Government of India.

(e) With reference to cholera prevention and control, National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Government of India, provides outbreak diagnosis,technical support, laboratory support, research and training i n controlling communicable diseases. Multidisciplinary teams under the Directorate General of Health Services investigate various outbreaks and suggest relevant control measures.

To strengthen surveillance activities and to promote early detection of outbreak and institute appropriate action for prevention and control of epidemic prone communicable diseases (including malaria and cholera), the Government of India has launched the Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP) in November, 2004.

A comprehensive National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the entire country for prevention, control and treatment of vector borne diseases including malaria. The programme is implemented by the States through the existing primary health care system. The NVBDCP follows a three pronged strategy:

(i) Disease Management including early case detection and complete treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.

(ii) Integrated Vector Management (For Transmission Risk Reduction) including Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas, use of Insecticide treated bed nets, use of Larvivorous fish, anti larval measures in urban areas and minor environmental engineering

(iii) Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, Public Private Partnership, Inter-sectoral convergence, Capacity building, Operational research and Monitoring and evaluation.